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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts steation with to have rejected articles returned, they

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The District Attorney's Turn.

The first investigation of the Equitable was for a special and private commercial

The second investigation, made by the State Insurance Department, was in effect a confession of the incompetency of that department during many years past.

Now, at last, the evidence gathered by Superintendent HENDRICKS is in the hands of District Attorney JEROME. He is not obliged to confine his researches to the testimony that has come to him tardily from the Insurance Department. All the vast powers of his office, backed by the courts and the Grand Juries, are his for independent investigation if he sees fit to undertake it.

Mr. JEROME can take up, for example, that matter of the mysterious loan of \$685,000 carried by the Equitable in the Mercantile Trust Company, which Mr. HENDRICKS says he told Governor HIGgins he had been unable to fathom, not having heard of it until his preliminary inquiry was about completed. Mr. JEROME need not wait for Mr. HENDRICKS. He can tackle the \$685,000 on his own account.

The policyholders and the rest of the country look to the District Attorney for a thorough and fearless, a real investigation. They expect him to clean out the sink, not sprinkle rosewater on it.

There will be no sheltering of smirched respectabilities, no fear of political or business consequences, no covering up of nasty facts. Mr. JEROME has before him the biggest job of his life. We believe that he will do it, not merely half do it.

And we believe that he will have all the help that PAUL MORTON and the present Equitable management can give him.

#### Outcome of the Morocco Incident

In an alleged interview with M. DEL-CASSA, published in a Paris newspaper, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs is made to call France's acceptance of the Morocco conference a very great mistake. That a reticent diplomatist would commit himself to such an extent is questionable, but we have no doubt that the imputed assertion reflects his private opinion. An inspection of the terms of the agreement reached by the French and German Foreign Offices. which were made known last week in Paris and Berlin, shows that France has surrendered everything of value supposed to have been secured by the Anglo-French convention and has virturation of Morocco

In order to detect the kernel of truth beneath the conventional phrases employed by the German Chancellor for the purpose of permitting the French Government to "save its face." we should recall precisely what it was that M. DEL-CASSE supposed himself to have accomplished by the Anglo-French and Franco-Spanish treaties in relation to Morocco, to which, it will be remembered, Italy acceded at a time when the position of her German ally with reference to the matter was undefined. Before entering upon negotiations M. Delcassé made three fundamental assumptions. He took for granted, in the first place, that the Madrid convention of 1880, in spite of the ambiguous wording of one clause, had a purpose exclusively commercial and was not intended to fix permanently the political status of Morocco. The inference was that the consent of all the signatories of that convention would not be needed for arrangements calculated to effect a political transformation in the Moroccan dominions so long as the guaranteed equality of commercial are relatively few and insignificant, and privileges should not be infringed. The Mediterranean Powers, Great Britain, France, Spain and Italy, were therefore at liberty-such was the second assumption-to enter into arrangements having a political aim without the cooperation of Germany or any other signatory. M. DELCASSÉ assumed, in the third place, that two of the Mediterranean Powers, Great Britain and France, if they stood together, could carry out any policy agreed upon by them with regard to Morocco, no matter whether the attitude of Germany should be favorable or the reverse. Proceeding on been accumulating against Great Britain during the last 200 years in consideration of England's covenant to permit France to undertake an exclusive tutelary function in Morocco, which, as England's own experience in Egypt had proved, must eventually reduce the Sul-

What is left of these assumptions, in view of the agreement formulated in the notes read on Monday by Premier ROUVIER in the French Chamber of Deputies and by Chancellor von Bt-LOW on Wednesday to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the German Federal Council? France now acquiesces in Germany's assertion that the Madrid commercial, but general and political, and that consequently any modifica-German Chancellor is politely careful book that paper would print a scanda-

tan MULAI ABDUL AZIZ to the position

of vassalage occupied by the Khedive.

ain have, as independent Powers, a perfect right to enter into treaties over which no third Power can arrogate the right of review. Such treaties, however, bind only the parties. By the Anglo-French convention Great Britain herself undoubtedly would be estopped from interfering with the gradual establishment by France of a protectorate over Morocco. But England could not convey to France what the former Power never possessed, the right to set aside an international convention, or to interpret it to please herself, disregarding

the views of other signatories. Now, M. DELCASSÉ might have admitted that there was technical ground for the construction placed by Germany on the Madrid convention, and that legally the Anglo-French treaty could not supersede that instrument so far as third parties were concerned. But he might have added in effect: We purpose to defy the other signatories, except the two, Italy and Spain, whose concurrence we have procured, and so by the almost forgotten Frick committee long as France can rely on the fiscal, military and naval assistance of Great Britain, she will treat Germany's protests with indifference. In the judgment of dispassionate onlookers Premier ROUVIER is entirely right in taking a much less optimistic view of the power of an Anglo-French alliance to fight with the German Empire. He sees, of course, that in such a contest Germany would lose her colonies and her merchant navy-perhaps most of her warships as well. For such losses, however, Germany would be able to recoup herself many times over at the expense of France, which almost certainly would be unable to cope with her opponent on land and, in all likelihood, would be subjected to such pecuniary

> her permanently to the rank of a second class Power. Rejecting, therefore, the Delcassé assumptions as untenable, Premier ROUVIER yielded the vital point at issue, and agreed that all provisions affecting the political status of Morocco should be relegated to an international conference in which all the Powers represented at Madrid in 1880 should take part. Inasmuch as the German Chancellor in the notes exchanged with France is careful to say that no measures should be taken by the conference calculated to impair the sovereignty and independence of Sultan MULAI ABDUL AZIZ or the territorial integrity of Morocco, it is obvious that the French dream of creating an empire in northwest Africa must now be recognized as but the baseless fabric of a vision.

and territorial exactions as would reduce

What Germany has done in this business is to make France feel the iron hand, though she has seen fit for the moment to incase it in a velvet glove.

A Judge and a "Society" Paper. JOSEPH M. DEUEL is one of the six Judges of the Court of Special Sessions, to which he was appointed by Mayor Low after having been appointed by Mayor STRONG a City Magistrate. Of the six Special Sessions Judges his term is the longest, extending to July 1, 1913. Unless his judicial career shall now be interrupted, therefore, we shall have him with us a Judge of Special Sessions

for eight years more.

JOSEPH M. DEUEL, Judge of the Special Sessions of the city and county of in the annals of romantic love would ally renounced the hope of an eventual New York, is also one of the principal have put up with that sort of thing for owners of a notorious "society paper" of this town, and probably derives from it and its subsidiary publications a large addition to his judicial income of \$9,000 If the children can learn betimes what a year. Judge Devel's function as concerns that paper is editorial. As he himself has explained, this function is to go over the proofs of the stuff printed for that paper with a view to excluding any whose publication would be flagrantly criminal and actionable. So prominent is he in the concern, of which he is one of the directors, that during the absence of the chief manager, a man named MANN, he is left practically in charge of the paper. His editorial duties piled on his judicial duties must make him a busy man, for the task of keeping the stuff printed in that paper just outside of the criminal law must

be difficult and involve much labor. Judge DEUEL now asserts that his editorial supervision is only over "political paragraphs." "I never read social paragraphs," he says. But how can it be necessary for him to oversee the "political paragraphs" of that paper? They a judicial eye cannot be required to keep them proof against the criminal law. It is the "social paragraphs" which need

such expert supervision. How essential is the legal-editorial supervision of Judge Deuel is indicated by this incident, as related by himself: "I was in the office of Col. MANN when a man came in and said he understood that Town Topics was going to print something about him the next day. Col. Mann asked the stranger his name and he gave it. Col. MANN did not recall that there was to be anything printed about this particular man, but to make sure he sent for the dummy sheet. It was discovered that a small paragraph about the visitor was to be printed. When he saw these hypotheses the late French Minister | It he said that it was worth \$5,000 to him to have it for Foreign Affairs agreed to forego al- kept out. He gave his reasons. He said he would most all of the claims that France had be damaged to the extent of \$5,000 if the paragraph was printed and he wanted to pay us \$5,000 if we would keep the article out. What did Col. MANN do? He had presses stopped, took that page out and had it changed so that the paragraph did not

> appear. " All Col. MANN tharged him was the actual expense incurred for making the change in the paper-\$60."

> The man got off relatively cheap, but how, it may occur to some people to ask, did he come to know that the objectionable paragraph was to be printed "the next day"? However, it must have been convenient for the manager to have a Judge at hand to advise him in

the matter. Judge DEUEL, in the absence of this manager, is evidently one of the most important of the persons to be examined convention of 1880 was not specific and by the District Attorney in the case of a man who has been arrested for alleged blackmail in attempting to extort money tion of the status of Morocco requires from a Stock Exchange broker on the the assent of all the Powers that took threat that if he did not pay the money part in the Madrid conference. The in the form of a \$500 subscription to a

not to deny that France and Great Brit- lous story about him. It ought to be possible to discover if any such story was in type or in the possession of that

paper. It seems that the Town Topics company, of which Judge DEUEL is one of the directors, has collected subscriptions, to a great amount in the aggregate, for another book somewhat similar in character, and the District Attorney wants the company's books showing the names of the subscribers. Judge DEUEL ought to facilitate this purpose of the prosecuting officer of the county, and assuredly he knows all about the matter, for he was to participate in the profits from the book. In the course of his editorial supervision, too, might he not have known if any such story was in type

as the alleged extortion was based on? Finally, how do the citizens of New York feel about having a director and supervisory editor of that notorious paper as a Judge of the Court of Special Sessions of the city and county of New York, and having him on that bench for eight years longer?

#### The School of Flat Dwelling.

Out of Chicago, the inexhaustible mother of new ideas, comes the newest and the best. Certain educators and philanthropists have hired a flat, in which the pupils of the John Hambline school are learning the theoretical and applied science of flat dwelling. Since private houses are disappearing from cities and high piled pueblos are a necessity, and since to live with dignity and satisfaction in a flat, especially a little flat, is a task of no small moment, it is better than well that the young flat dwellers should be taught to flat dwell.

Would the placid and forgiving temper of MARCUS AURELIUS keep its philosophic calm when the janitor yelled "Git off the stoop or I'll throw you off!" We should like to hear what EPICTETUS or ÆSOP would say as they clumped up to the eleventh story when the elevator had its usual monthly attack of "out of order." "Very sorry, Madam," says the agent, "but we positively cannot admit children": and away goes CORNELIA with her jewels, howling piteously. Sir ISAAC NEWTON, notoriously helpless in worldly matters, would have lost his key and never have kept his fire escape clear. To be sure, nobody else does.

Has any thinker before us found the majestic thought that love is more powerful and more self-sacrificing now than ever? Under the greenwood tree, notably in cottages, love was easy. girl marries for a home," and she used to get it; but now home is home no longer. People live in hotels, apartment houses, flats, tenement houses-one rose of many petals. The individual cell is gone. The beehive remains. Well, to accustom oneself to this conglomerate and noisy existence; to consent meekly and duly to be cabined, cribbed, confined; to hear the banging of many pianos, the sound of many solos, the ineffable toot of the man who plays the flute, the irritating murmur of many voices: at morn the clatter of dumbwaiters, the vells of grocery boys and milkman; at night the loud laughter of the hired girl, puellae risus ab angulo; to smell a hundred cookings; to battle with the agent and the plumbers; to bear the bellboy's insolence-she who does this for a Mere Man loves indeed. You can bet a million to a Depew souvenir spoon that none of the ladies famous

Great must be the friction, the worry and the strain of this modern high life. they have to expect; can study all the fine economies of space and of flat economy, happy they when they grow up. Since, however, the exclusion of children from flats and the turning of the world into flats make it reasonably certain that before long there will be no children. the school of flat dwelling must be regarded as a toy of fancy rather than the long awaited university for the people which it seems to be at first sight.

# Progress in Colombia.

All reliable reports from Colombia indicate the opening of a new era for that hitherto unhappy country. How long the era will last is another matter. The best that can be done is to hope for its continuance. If President REYES goes on as he has

begun, he will make a deep mark in the history of Latin America. He is reported as having reduced the Colombian army from 12,000 to 6,000 men, and as having put 4,000 of his soldiers at work improving the highways of the country. He is trying to reform the sorely disordered monetary system and establish conditions which would make possible the adoption of a gold standard. His method of increasing revenues by creating Government monopolies in liquors, hides, cigars, cigarettes and matches may not be entirely commendable from the American point of view, but it is a system to which resort is frequently made in Latin America, and is therefore less offensive there than it would be with us. The extent of his improvements will depend upon the amount of his revenues and the honest administration of them. If the people are satisfied with the plan, as they are said to be, any comment by aliens is superfluous.

The great need of the country is 1,000 miles of railroad. Colombia is unquestionably one of the richest regions in the world, but there is to-day no means of getting at her treasures. She has mining possibilities of endless value, and agricultural possibilities whose development depends only on transportation. Travelers and explorers report the great valley of the Cauca as almost without rival in its agricultural opportunities. Colombia has a few short and scattered "streaks of rust with right of way and a time table," but she has no railways. A line from Buenaventura, on the Pacific coast, to Bogota, by way of the Cauca valley, and another from the head of navigation on the Magdalena River, to connect Bogota with the world by the way of the Caribbean Sca, a total of about 1,000 miles of road, would make Colombia a second Mexico.

Concessions have been granted for

the Magdalena River line, for a line from Bogota to the Pacific, and for a line from Buenaventura into the Cauca valley. If all or any of these roads are built it will mean much to Colombia and to the entire west coast of South America, and will be of important significance to American interests in Panama.

#### Advance of the Octopus.

Into the sunny Southland the trust octopus wriggles his way. There he forms the Southern Cotton Growers' Associstion, while the free and independent planters, instead of rallying to crush him, applaud and rush to join his combination. HARVIE JORDAN, planter and business man, president of the association, believes that perhaps the old way, the way of blind competition and merciless rivalry, among cotton growers was not the best. Hear what he says:

"The industry has not been properly conducted

in the past." But it has been conducted as the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and the adherents of his school of economy believe all business should be. What does Mr. JORDAN propose? The very essence of trust management:

" Hereafter we propose to regulate screage and market the product through all the months of the year, instead of three or four, as is the case at present."

He believes that "we will be able to regulate the supply" and "also adopt some safeguards as to marketing." He wants these things done because "they will be beneficial to the growers." A trust of cotton growers, adapting their business to the world's needs, guarding their commercial interests, establishing a "community of interest." entering a gentleman's agreement"! Monstrous spectacle!

Clearly, the whole people is infected with the virus of business sagacity and realizes the necessity of modern methods. The hated trusts have done their work well. They have converted conservatism itself to the adoption of their practises. Pretty soon Col. BRYAN will be the only independent in the field-and then, alas, he will be a monopolist himself!

Perhaps the loaning of the Attorney General's copy of the Hendricks report may turn out to be a futile "spec" morally financially and politically.

Strange would it be if, as some political alarmists of the Gopher State prophesy. the troubles between the Norwegian and Swedish peoples should spread to Minnesota and "hopelessly divide the Republican party there.

Minnesota has a large number of Scandinavian voters, the vast majority of whom are Republicans in national politics and in State politics, except when the Democrats nominate a Swede or Norwegian for so important an office as Governor. They did this some years ago in the case of JOHN LIND, and more recently in the case of the present Governor, John Johnson, last year. LIND was elected in 1898 and JOHNSON was elected last year, although the majority for the Republican Presidential ticket was more than 160,000.

The Swedish and Norwegian voters of Minnesota are clannish in support of candidates of their own nationality, and "the Scandinavian vote" is in consequence a factor of importance, sometimes of the first importance.

The Scandinavians are not emotional. It is most unlikely that any serious controversy will arise among the Swedish and Norwegian voters of Minnesota over differences in the old country or countries. It is still more unlikely that the Republicans of Minnesota would be the victims of such in outbreak, for it is only when the Swedes and Norwegians are compactly organized against them that they are defeated in State elections.

The world is a rushing, pushing throng. Every ne seems to be striving to get ahead. JOHN D.

# And occasionally one succeeds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The world's import and export trade in automobiles is assuming large proportions. Here are the figures for the countries leading in

Automobiles.

that line for 1904:		
	Exported.	Imported
France	\$14,200,400	\$727,00
Germany	8,134,222	1.843,31
Great Britain	2,050,000	10,402,20
United States	452,800	381,80

of the foreign made automobiles imported and reshipped. If all of Britain's automobile imports were for reexport, she would still be importing \$8,000,000 worth a year. Evidently Great Britain is the market which American automobile manufacturers

The British export figures include the value

which American should chiefly study.

WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, July 17.

# The Stars and Stripes and Tricolor for Paul

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The impressive courtesies extended by the French people to all who represented the United States in the formalities connected with transferring the remains of John Paul Jones to the American squadron are. and

always will be, gratefully acknowledged by every American who recalls the battle story of the Bon Homme Richard and the conspicuous bravery of her last commander. "The entwined" and associated French and American national flags, displayed in honor of our dead "at many points of view from the place of departure

to the ship," are popular tributes which should be remembered and reciprocated in spirit and popular participation. A day named for the occasion by the President after the body arrives in American waters, would make it especially appropriate to display the Stars and Stripes side by side with the Tricolor of France. on all national and principal municipal buildings

### ARLINGTON, N. J., July 17. VETERAN of '62-'65.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The crit Saintsbury says: "In the novels of the last hundred years there are at least five young ladies with whom no man of taste and spirit can help falling n love. Their names are, in chronological order Elizabeth Bennet, Diana Vernon, Argemone Laving-ton, Beatrix Esmond and Barbara Grant. I should have been most in love with Beatrix and Argemone I should, for mere occasional companionship, have preferred Diana and Barbara, but to marry and o live with. I do not know that any one of the four

Argemone and Barbara.

can come into competition with Elizabeth."

Now, I, being a man of "taste and spirit," have long been in love with Beatrix. Diana and Elizabeth. and I am now suffering tortures in the thought that there are two more such incomparable women, of whose existence I, for my whole life of thirty years have been unaware. Won't somebody tell me at once where Argemone and Barbara are to be found that I may fall at their feet without further delay? WASHINGTON, July 16.

### The Falls and the Rise.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: January of this year I saw Niagara Falls for the first time. Never saw so much water in my life. Was greatly impressed with the quantity and its power. Having been for many years more than a liberal user of alcohol, I decided to "cut it out." Physically and financially I am much benefited.

"If in life you are lagging. Take a brace, get on the wagon." NIAGARA FALLS, July 16. A VERY OLD READER.

#### THE TEXAS IDEA.

Success of Municipal Government by Commission as Tried in the Lone Star State. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: of the whole city government of one of the largest cities of Texas indicates that the movement for abolishing the old methods of municipal machinery and the substitution of a board of business commissioners likely to extend to all Texas cities and beyond

the boundaries of the State. The city of Houston, with its 78,000 population, adopted by a large majority vote th new charter, which abolished the old system of twelve Councilmen elected by wards, an in their place were sworn in a Mayor and four Aldermen at Large to constitute the "commission" that for the next two years will The Mayor elected was Col. H. B. Rice, nephew and administrator of the estate of M. Rice of New York, for whose murder Attorney Patrick is now awaiting execution at Sing Sing.

The four Aldermen elected are James Apple by, J. D. Gaston, J. B. Marmion and James Thompson, all business men of Houston. This was done by the voters of the city last week against the protest (legal and other-wise) of a majority of the twelve Councilmen elected by wards to run the city government on the old plan, who strenuously objected to being "pried loose" from the perquisites.

Why this action by the voters of Houston and why is the city of Dallas about to adopt the same plan of city government, with For Worth, San Antonio and Waco seriously considering the same change? No such radical change should be made on a theory advanced without a present practical example of its

tested workings. The State of Texas has before it this test made for four years by the city of Galveston in being governed during that time by a city "commission" and the absence during that time of ring rule or a suggestion of corruption, political bias or extravagance any character. It was the object lesson of the State brought about by what was considered the crowning catastrophe of the decade. September 8, 1900, a hurricane swept ove the island of Galveston for the first time in the

nemory of man, destroying in one night 6,800 of her inhabitants and more than \$18,000,000 of property, including more than 4,000 home demolished or washed away by the floods In this emergency the "commission idea" was born. By a hurried petition, the Governor was asked to appoint at once a commission to govern the city. Gov. Sayers appointed Judge William A. Austin Mayor, and H. C. Lang, D. E. Austin, I. H. Kempner and A. A. Norman Commissioners to govern the city These business men have so ably manage the city's affairs that Galveston is to-day recognized all over the Union as probably th best governed municipality, possibly excepting

The credit of the city was gone until she could demonstrate to the world ability to pay, dollar for dollar, her indebtedness and not default on the interest. This Galveston has done, and May 5, 1905, the "commission idea" was most emphatically indorsed by the voters of Galveston in the reelection by almost a unanimous vote of the same five business men to continue the work for the city that has already given it so much pres-

ness men to continue the work for the city that has already given it so much prestige throughout the Union. In that time the sea wall had been built and the grade of the city so raised that no storm could again seriously damage the city.

This stupendous work has been done at a cost of alout \$3,500,000, much of it raised on their own bonds taken by themselves, for after the storm the bonds of Galveston city of county were not listed "on change."

In addition this commission has paid an indebtedness of \$204,174.54, incurred by the old Council before the storm, has made immense improvements, placed the city on a cash basis, paved with brick almost the entire business portion of the city, made its obligations worth par on any market—and all this without the issue of a bond or any increase in the taxation. In fact, the tax levy for 1905 is five cents on the \$100 less than it was before the storm of 1900.

All this time the officers and employees of the city have been paid in cash, though the assessed property is still \$6,700,000 less than it was in 1900, and an additional tax is paid of 40 cents on the \$100 for grade raising bonds.

Why is this? The writer is personally acquainted with the gentlemen composing this commission and familiar with their manner of doing the business of the city. These business men neet at the City Hall once a week at 6 o'clock. Judge Austin is in the chair. Carefully and in a businesslike manner each item of the city's business is considered and voted on calmly, with no haste of partizin zeal, no politics or ward lines.

More actual work is accomplished in an hour in the Galveston City Hall than with the average C ty Council in half a day, as locality is not considered, and each committee is ready to report promptly. These five men, as directors of this great corporation, vote and decide its future as would the five directors of a bank or mercantile corporation. The gale of the carefulation is the particular of the promptly. These five men, as directors of the great corporation.

This ha

directors of a bank or mercantile corporation for the good only of the bank or firm.

This has now passed the experimental stage in Galveston. For more than four years the people of Texas have been watching the brilliant record of Galveston. Galveston has set the pace for municipal reform. Houston has just relegated the old method of ward politics to the rear and placed five of her business men in charge. Other Texas cities are getting in line. The "commission idea" is what the people want and are going to have in this and other States.

Under the old system, locality is everything. The general good is relegated to the rear or lost sight of entirely, and the daily press is burdened with the startling news of graft, political heelers, corruption, misappropria-

The general good is relegated to the rear or lost sight of entirely, and the daily press is burdened with the startling news of graft, political heelers, corruption, misappropriation of funds and the like. Why the business of a city should be run in a slipshod way or by corrupt combinations for individual profit instead of the public good, is now being earnestly asked by business men and the average voting taxpayer, and it will be answered in the near future.

In the average City Council each member elected from the ward of his residence is expected to "reach for" everything in sight from the city treasury to benefit that ward, not the city at large. If there are eight wards he is expected by his neighbors who elected him to secure at least one-eighth of the proceeds of any bond sale, large or small, regardless of the needs of the city as a whole. accomplish this, in the average Council, it only requires a combination of four or five members is the agreement "you help me and I will help you," and with the result that the city's interests are brushed aside and individual interests take their place.

Texas (seven times larger than the average of her sister States) has taken the lead in this forward movement for civic reform.

Galveston, storm swept and wrecked as the world said five years ago, has arisen again to wealth, power and prosperity. But why should other cities wait as did Galveston, till compelled by desperate calamity to adopt business methods? That "City by the Sea" stands to-day the model of municipal government "by commission," and after four years of successful administration sees it being adopted in the State as it will be in the nation.

Houston, Tex., July 14.

# HOUSTON, Tex., July 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There has been quite a discussion recently with regard to waiters tips. Now take the case of the club servant. Up or down town he gets no tips (Christmas money is mostly graft for the men higher up), only chances the chance that, like the Japs, he may some day command a warship—you never can tell. He does not wear the smile that won't come off; on the con-tarary he has probably lost his shirt, and is wearing a bill of fare, not over comfortable for the rich, uite impossible for the poor.

A man has either to be a millionaire or a pau to live there, as the English woman said when she

These are the dog days-give the poor dog

NEW YORK, July 16.

Invasion of the "Smart Set's" Rights. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is Mr. Jerometrying to do? Has a Smart Setter no rights, a T.Tling no privilege guaranteed? To what end have our boasted liberties come on our far-flung bottle line? Witness the compact between the high contract

ing parties. Party one agrees to pay \$1,500 for "Fads and Fancies," suitably "bound in the rarest and most valuable skin obtainable." Party two assumes correctly that party one's own skin fills that bill, and acts accordingly. Who is hurt? "Fads and Fancies" come high, but Smart Setters couldn't be Smart Setters unless they had the price. NEW YORE, July 15. James K. B.

# From the Law Notes. A correspondent sends us the following letter

head, with the explanation that the "General Adviser at Law" is a farmer: OFFICE OF
JOHN WESLEY EAST,
GENERAL ADVISER AT LAW.

Advises also in Divorce cases, Non-Education of
Minor Children, in Railroad cases. Collects back
pay for Post Masters, U. S. Mail Carriers,
Pension Claims,
and Matrimonial cases.
No fees unless successful.

### THE MEN IN THE ZONE.

How Our Fine Fe lows Are Working There

-Give 'Em Sympathy and More Payi TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This is to thank THE SUN for its editorial of May 15, "The Greatest Danger to the Panama Canal." A personnel demoralized by fear of disease lack of faith in the efforts made to cope with disease will accomplish nothing building the canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. I believe that the general faith in Col. Gorgas is the only thing that keeps any of us on the Isthmus. At those times when we feel a little bluer than we do generally we wonder whether our Uncle Samuel really wants to build the canal. It would not be highly flattering to that national pride which we possess in quite sufficient measure to fail in this work as miserably as did our Gallic friends. We are not as yet dying quite as fast as they did, but, on the other hand, our digging is also

The eternal question of salaries is one

below par.

be approached with all that a man has of delicacy and fortitude, and it is unlikely that we shall ever view this subject with that judicial calm and impartiality exercised by those good lawgivers at home who do not have to live here. That no blush of shame mantles our cheek as we humbly draw our monthly salary is not, I venture to say, too sweeping an assertion, nor do I believe that the conscience fund will ever be enriched to any great extent because any of us are likely to feel that we were overvalued. On the contrary, living among a people to whom we are "anathema" and who some day will be unable to conceal it, filling our mildewed systems with alternate doses of malaria and quinin, with little besides THE SUN that gives is any excuse to go on existing, we shall, 1 fear, temper our feeling toward our native many emotions not resembling veneration. For army or navy officers ervice in the tropics carries increased pay, and business houses do not expect men to come here for the sake of the climate or the scenery. Our revered commission will tell you at once that we are paid more than we could earn at home. This doubtless is very true in some instances, but all of us were not in the employ of the Illinois Central at home. If you ever loved a corncob, imagine your feelings upon finding it sporting a beard of mildew. Isn't it worth a little more to ive in a land like this?

Having registered my kick, I will only ask you to write an occasional editorial like that mentioned above, and we shall feel encouraged to go on digging the canal with our typewriters and to endure in silence being called CINCHONA.

ANCON, Canal Zone, June 30.

#### QUOTATIONS. Sundry Remarks and Corrections by Col.

Posey S. Wi son. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: quotatins: The temptation to wander from the right way and the ultimate results of the same are amusingly set forth in "Old Curiosity Shop," by Dick Swiveller's fashion of giving to every quotation a turn suited to his own affairs; as, for instance, where he never reared a young gazel to glad him with its sunny eye, but when it had come to know and love him well, "it was sure to marry a market gardener"-the market gar-

dener, it will be remembered, was Dick's dearest rival. And Silas Wegg, the philosophic bard and quotationer-not quite all compact of imagination, as was Col. Swiveller-often by misquoting or ingeniously varying his lines, illustrated, caused to shine, the truth of Jack Bunsby's apothegm that the bearing of his observations lay in their application, as any

other one's observations must.

But, as the Rev. Peter Bullion says, in discussing certain things, in his grammar: "This is not to be imitated." So Mr. Silas Wegg and Col. Richard Swiveller are not to be fol-

lowed. A totally different meaning from Shakespeare's is often given to Ulyases's fine saying in the hortative to Achilles: "One touch

of Nature makes the whole world kin. So careful a writer as Monoure D. Conway (recently) not only misquoted about the revolver, "one of the old fashioned brass mounted kind, and of such is the kingdom of heaven," but attributed it to Buck Fanshaw, one of Mark Twain's men. After Mr. Orion W. Mudge of Arkansas, sometime pilgrim to California, has handed in for publication in the San Diego Herald his immortal threnody on Jeames Hambrick, the funereal goddess-Libitina, perhaps-again plucks him by the ear, and he supplements the

threne with an epitaph, thus: Here lies the body of Jeames eddentally shot on the banks of the Peacus River by a young man. He was accidentally shot with one of the large size Colt's revolvers with no stopper for the cock to rest on it was one of the old fashion kind brass mounted and of such is the kingdom of heaven. Truly your'n

ORION W. MUDGE, Esq.

See "Phenixiana," pages 121 to 132. An Arkansaw Congressman told this lately as though he had read it on a tombstone in his State: and it has a local habitation given it every few months by raconteurs.

During the current year somebody in the

During the current year somebody in the Department of Agriculture plagiarized Hood's letter from the farmer whose "wyf had a tom cat that dyed," and having been buried at the root of a gooseberry bush, caused the fruit to become "of the same hairy description." He located it in Virginia. It made him the fashion in wits for a fortnight.

As a quotationer of many transgressions myself, I may venture to say that quotations may be parodied, paraphrased, even slightly varied occasionally, but never ought they to be changed in meaning and intent. Even so slight a change as Scott made with respect to his quotation from Wordsworth is "not to be imitated." The swan on "still St. Mary's lake.

Denver, July 14. Posey S. Wilson.

New England Fog Affects Satiors' Eyes. Many of the officers of steamships running to

this port are afflicted with a new eye disease which, for want of a better name, some of them call the "fog eye." It is an inflammation caused by peering into the fog, and while painful it soon passes Never in the memory of the oldest skippers run-

ning to this port has the fog hung so persistently over the waters along the coast as it has this summer. One captain said that they were compelled to chew fog every trip his vessel made to Boston during the last six weeks, and he comes to Boston usually about once a week Capt. Higgins and the officers of the United

Fruit Company's passenger and mail steamer Admiral Sampson, which arrived at Long Wharf this morning after a good run from Jamaican ports. were among those whose eyes were affected by the fog. Running through fog and trying to distinguish objects when it is almost impossible to see a vessel's length away is a heavy strain on the eyes, and the fog combined with the heat produces a smarting sensation.

#### Aliens in London's West End. From the Westminster Gazette.

There were aliens in the West End as well as in the East End. Take the case of a man who came to London for a night's pleasure to see what was going on here. At a West End hotel he was received by a cashier who was a Frenchman, shown to the lift by a German, and a Swiss took him to his room and carried his luggage. He ordered his dinner from a French maitre d'hôtel, he was served by a German and the food was cooked by a French chef. Afterward he entered a motor car driven by a Frenchausseur, and he visited the Italian opera. Th overture at the opera was played by a foreign band, and the only man who looked like an Englishman was the player of a triangle. After the opera his supper was served in an Italian retaurant, and he went home after smoking a Turkish cigarette. On his way home he was accosted by French, Austrian and German demi-mondaines.

#### Manners of Japan's Police. From the Liverpool Post.

The police in Japan are expected to learn English. For their guidance a phrase book has been compiled. The following advice is taken from it: "Japanese police force consist of nice young men But I regret their attires are not perfectly neat.
When a constable some in conduct with a people
he shall be polite and tender in his manner of speakhe shall be polite and tender in his manner or speaking and movement. If he terrify or scold the people
with enormous voice, he will become himself an
object of fear for the people. Civilized people is
meek, but barbarous people is vain and haughty.
They should imitate themselves to Cassar, she ableat
hero of Rome, who has been raised the army against his own country crossing the Rableon."

# THE ARMIES IN MANCHURIA.

Japanese Advance Up the Amur Is Cutting

off Linievitch and Vladivostok TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The report that the Japanese are about to invade Siberia by way of the Amur River was to be looked for. In the first place, should they mount the river as far as Blagovestchensk they will deprive the Russians of their main artery of communication during the summer months; and in the second, they will cut off at once the wheat regions in the valleys of the Bureya and Zeya rivers, known as the Manitoba of Siberia, just about the time that the harvest is ripening. Then there is another very important consideration, which is that the rich gold deposits of the Zeya River district will fall into their hands. in themselves no insignificant prize.

From the military point of view the advantages of a movement up the Amur are very great. By the occupation of Khabarovsk, at the junction of the Ussuri River with the Amur, the second line of communication of Vladivostok will be broken, the final isolation of that fortress depending on the time when the Manchurian Eastern Railway shall have been interrupted. By the occupation of Biagovestchensk on the north bank of the Amur and of Aigun on the opposite side the Japanese would acquire a base of opera-tions from which to act against the Russian line of retreat from Harbin to Lake Baikal

Khoton on the Nonni River, and from there down the valley to Tsitshar, where the railway to Harbin crosses the river. This would render the situation of Gen. Linievitch precarious in the extreme, and compet the diversion of the reenforcements intended for him to defend the Amur below Khabarovsk.

The island of Sakhalin can, of course, no longer be considered a Russian possession, and the Japanese are hardly likely to leave the opposite shores of the Gulf of Tartarv to their enemy, so that what I predicted at a very early stage of the war is about to be accomplished, and earlier than there was reason to expect before the annihilation of Rojestvensky's squadron. Vladivostok need not be attacked directly either by land or sea, there being no necessity to risk a Japanese ship against its batteries or among its mines, nor to throw away masses of men against its forts, as was done at Port Arthur. A simple blockade will suffice to bring the garrison to terms when the hinterland in every direction is in the hands of the Japanese and succer. terms when the hinterland in every direction is in the hands of the Japanese and succor by sea is impossible. If, then, as the reports seem to indicate, the Japanese have definitely resolved to begin operations on the Amur, they have until the end of the rainy season in central Manchuria to carry out their plans. Simultaneous movements from the north and south, assuming peace not to have been concluded by that time, would then place Gen. Linievitch between two fires, the only escape from which would be to Khailar, with his advanced posts on the Khinghan Mountains facing to the east.

New York, July 17.

The "Burlington" Magazine for July. The July Burlington is devoted chiefly,

ugh not entirely, to architectural subjects, The first article, a learned and interesting count of "The Painted Chamber at Westminster," by Prof. W. R. Lethaby, contains much information that is new about English artists of the thirteenth century, and is well illustrated with reproductions in colletype and line engravings of the wall paintings in the chamber, with plans of the elevations. Mr. Lawrence Weaver, F. S. A., contributes an article on "Some English Architectural Leadwork of the Sixteenth and the First Half of the Seventeenth Century." The subject is one which hitherto has not been treated, and the value of the article is increased by the numerous illustrations of beautiful examples from Haddon. Knole and other famous old English houses. Mr. Egerton Beck contributes the first of a series of articles or "Ecclesiastical Dress in Art," a series that will be of invaluable assistance to every student of the old masters and to every one interested in ecclesiastical matters. A beautiful old manor house built in the reign of Henry VIII. is the subject of an article by Mr. Robert Dell. This is Sutton Place, near

Collectors of old embroider'es and others who are interested in the art of the needle, will turn with pleasure to Miss May Morris's account of the exhibition of English medieval embroideries, now being held at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, London. The article, under the title of "Opus Anglicanum," is illustrated by reproductions of some of the finest pieces shown at this exhibition, further adding to the interest of the Ascoli cope, its finest example. In his account of a wallpaper of the seventeenth century, which was hung on the walls of a house at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, England, Mr. Archibald G. B. Russell contributes to our knowledge of those ancient wallpapers. so extremely scarce, owing to their destructible nature.

Dr. Robert Eisler, professor of Austrian history in the Imperial Institute at Vienna, has much that decorations of the Palazzo Rospigliosi at tome, which was executed by Guido Reni Paul Bril and Orazio Gentileschi. Thirteen illustrations accompany the article and show that these works of art deserve to be rescued from their comparative obscurity. Picture collectors will find valuable information in Prof. C. J. Holmes's article on "Some Recently Exhibited Pictures of the British School." The article deals mainly with pictures in the Huth and Tweedmouth collections, which have recently been sold for record prices at Christie's, and with the collection of the late Mr. Staats Forbes, which has been on exhibition at the Grafton Gallery, London. Equally important to picture collectors is a short letter by Mrs. Herringham on the recent sale of pictures belonging to Lord Tweedmouth. Mrs. Herringham shows that certain pictures by Reynolds and Raeburn which fetched high prices at this sale were almost entirely repainted. Among these were Bir Joshua Reynolds's "Simplicity," which fetched £4,000, and Raeburn's portrait of

himself, which fetched £6,000. An ample section of American notes under the caption of "Art in America" is the continuance of the Burlington's plan to take into account American interests. The 'Miscellaneous Notes" include other interesting matter. The frontispiece of the July Burlington is a fine photogravure of magnificent portrait of Mr. Vestris by Gainsborough, recently purchased by Mr. Asher

collection. Since becoming its publisher in America Robert Grier Cooke has extended the Burlington's field of interest to American con-noisseurs and collectors, and the plans for its future include many articles of more direct

### Finances of French Education.

interest to American lovers of art.

The general budget of France, as given in the financial statement for 1904-(5, is 3,623,653,765 francs, total more than \$47,000,000 is classified under the

department of public instruction.

The most interesting items in the detailed list of the year's expenditures are: Awards to scientists and literary men, \$34,400; grants to various learned societies, \$18,600; to the support of travels and missions, scientific and literary, \$64,900; maintenance of the national library, \$54,830; national schools for boys, \$806,212; national schools for girls. \$242,800; secondary education, \$650,969; maintenance of elementary school buildings, \$1,700,000; maintenance of secondary school buildings, \$458. 700. The remaining portion of the total expendi-ture is for the most part in salaries of the Minister of Education and his staff in the central office and of the staffs of the universities and subordinate de-

## For sign Contract Opportunities.

Tenders for drainage niping of cast from are wanted by Oct. 5, 1905, for the city of Callao, by the secretary of that municipality. The printed opesals are on file in the Bureau of Statistics Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington-

American cement can be sold largely in Eas Africa, now that the freight charges from England and the Continent have been discriminated \$1.21 per ton against the port of Lourenco Marquez. Portuguese East Africa, in favor of Durban, Natal. only 300 miles distant. But it will have to be shipped

Flour milling machinery is wanted by several Russian mills Tack machines are wanted by James Austan of Hamilton, Ont.

Bolivia's new steam railroads will cover 2.603

From the Osborne Farmer country boy wearing a celluloid collar and red necktie always laughs when he sees a city enap wearing white duck shoes.